

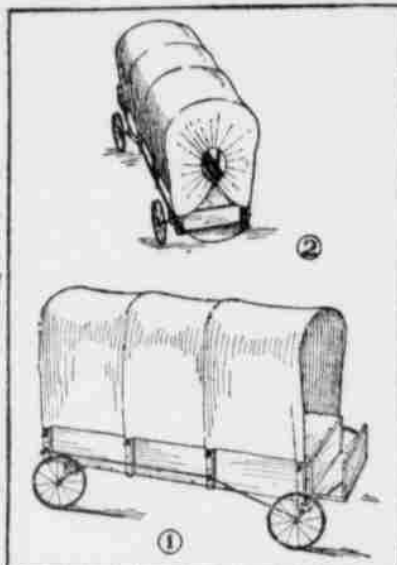
HANDICRAFT FOR BOYS AND GIRLS

By
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A CAMP WAGON.

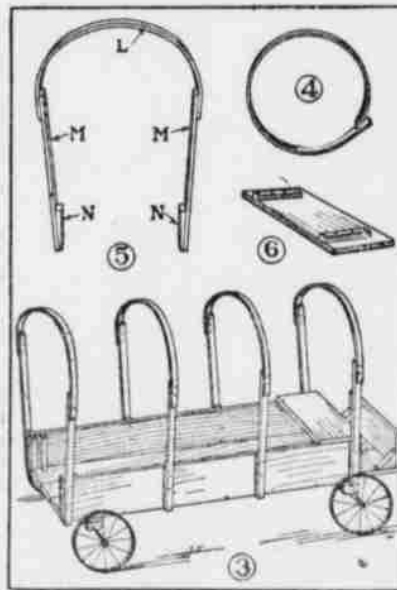
First you must get two pairs of wheels. If you haven't any, you will most likely find a boy who is willing to sell his wheels or make a trade. By laying flat upon the ground you can determine the proportions necessary for a wagon to sleep in. The iron axles that belong to your wheels will probably be too short. To lengthen them, get a piece of iron pipe just



large enough for them to slip into. Go to a blacksmith or a machinist, and have him first cut each axle in half, and the iron pipe in two pieces of the width of the wagon box, and then rivet the axle halves in the ends of the pipe (Fig. 10).

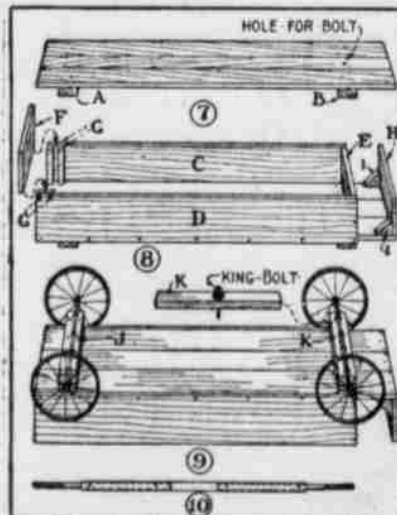
Fig. 7 shows the wagon bed. Fasten the boards together by means of the two-by-four crosspieces A and B. Then cut the side boards C and D and nail them to the edges, and cut the end boards E and F to fit between. Fasten end E between the sides, and form grooves by means of the strips G (Fig. 8) for the end F to drop into. Dashboard H is of the same size as E. Brace it with the brackets I.

The wheel axles must be stapled to the two two-by-fours J and K (Fig. 9).



Make these pieces of the length of crosspieces A and B (Fig. 7). Nail J to crosspiece A, and pivot K at its center to crosspiece B with a carriage bolt long enough to extend through K, B, and the wagon bed. Enlarge the hole in K so the bolt head will set down flush and allow the iron axle to pass over it. In bolting on the front wheels, slip an iron washer over the carriage bolt so that it will come between crosspieces K and B, and place another next to the bolt nut.

Fig. 3 shows the wagon with the frames for the top covering in position. Separate the ends of four barrel hoops (Fig. 4) for the arched tops of the frames (L, Fig. 5), and nail each to a pair of stick uprights (M). Then nail a pair of wedge-shaped blocks (N, Fig. 5) to the uprights, so



when the frames are nailed to the wagon box sides, the uprights will stand outward (Fig. 3).

Make the front seat out of a board, with cleats nailed across its under side (Fig. 6) to fit close against the sides of the wagon box. This seat must be removable if you intend to use the wagon to sleep in.

Figs. 1 and 2 show how to attach lines to the axles, and carry them around the sides, through screw eyes, to the back, for steering when pushing the camp wagon. Another pair of lines may be provided for pulling the wagon.

SOAP BUBBLE FUN.

It is not necessary to have special soap or a patent blower to blow bubbles successfully. There is nothing better than castile or ivory soap for a solution, and a clay pipe like that in Fig. 1, which can be bought at a drug store, is as good as any blower on the market. But for large bubbles, the finest sort of a blower is a tin funnel about 2½ inches in diameter (Fig. 2). Probably your mother has one in her pantry. Another blower which you will find handy is a short lemonade straw (Fig. 3).

To make up the solution, shave the soap into a pan of warm water, putting in as much soap as the water will dissolve.

To make a bubble with the tin funnel, place the end into the solution,

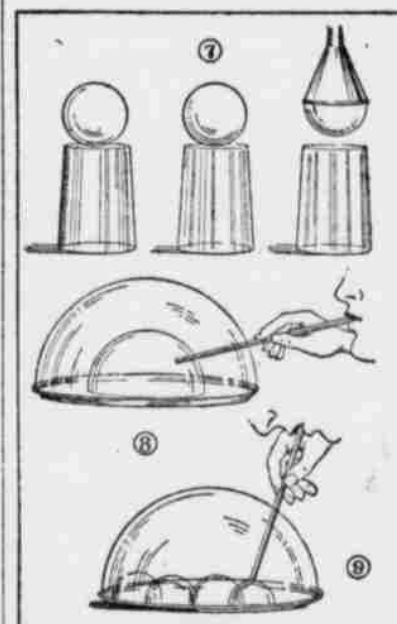


then lift it out gently, and if it is covered with a film blow upon the small end and a bubble will appear. Steps A, B and C (Fig. 4) indicate how to release the bubble by inverting the funnel and tossing the bubble out of it.

Fig. 5 shows how to bounce a bubble upon your arm. By dropping your arm slightly as the bubble descends as indicated by the dotted lines, the bubble will land with less shock.

Fig. 6 shows how you can drop tacks into the funnel spout without bursting the bubble.

Place several glass tumblers upon a table, and blow a bubble upon each

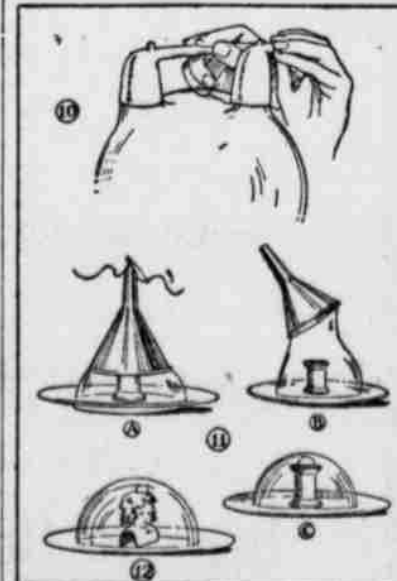


(Fig. 7), then add other tumblers and see how many bubbles you can place before the first ones burst.

Fig. 8 shows how to blow one bubble within another. First blow a large bubble on a pie tin having a depth of one-quarter inch of solution in it. Blow the bubble as you raise the funnel, then turn the funnel sidewise and slide it off of the bubble. The inner bubble is blown with a lemonade straw.

If you have two clay pipes, you can blow two bubbles, and then by bringing them together cause them to unite in one large bubble (Fig. 10).

Fig. 11 shows the steps required to blow a bubble over a spool. After



blowing this bubble you can place a smaller one inside on top of the spool (C, Fig. 11). A small doll's head can be inclosed in a bubble, as shown in Fig. 12, and there are many other tricks which can be carried out.

When Planning for the Negligee



In planning negligees one must consider just what purposes they are to serve, and choose the materials and style accordingly. The dressiest ones of today are worn over petticoats, empire slips, or harem trousers made of silk or satin, and are long coats of thin materials (like chiffon or crepe or organdie or printed voile), lace and ribbon trimmed. The garment to be worn under them is of equal importance and often serves no other purpose than to complete the negligee.

The most practical of elegant negligees are those made of thin wash fabrics elaborated with dainty laces and embroidery, to be worn over silk petticoats or lace-trimmed skirts. Fine plain white goods in all the sheer and dainty weaves, are used for making them. They are much trimmed with lingerie lace and hand needlework on the body, and skirts open down the front with hand or wide tucks about the bottom.

Besides the all-white cotton materials figured voiles and printed mulls

accomplish some wonderfully pretty effects in less expensive designs. They are patterned after models in crepe or chiffon that are very filmy and beautiful. One of these crepe designs is shown in the picture, worn over a petticoat of flowered taffeta. It is made with a skirt of plaited crepe and boudoir bodice, with shawl drape of wide shadow lace. A big rosette-how of satin ribbon, with ends a half yard long, is chosen in a color to match the color prevailing in the negligee. Maize, pale green, rose, blue, and pink are liked best, and some lavender or orchid tints are exquisite. The color is chosen with reference to the petticoat, or the petticoat with reference to the color.

In the picture a pretty cap matches the negligee in color and is made of crepe and lace in the crown. Narrow ribbon is used for a ruffle and band trimming. Silk stockings and boudoir slippers of satin or ribbon finish a costume as alluring as any the wearer is privileged to own.

Boys' Rompers in Stanch Fabrics



If one has nothing of more importance to do, the chambray and gingham everyday play clothes for the little boy of five or so may be made at home. But clothes of this kind are manufactured so well and so cheaply that there is no economy in doing the work at home.

In buying material there is economy in getting enough for several suits and cutting them out at the same time. Plain and striped or checked patterns are used together, as shown in the illustration. The pieces left after the garments are cut serve to make the pockets, cuffs, collars, bands, etc., and those of the plain fabric are used on the checked or striped suit, or those of the checked on plain suits.

Just now suits made with plain pants with striped and belted Russian blouses are much the fashion for little boys, worn with leather belts in black. Bright red, blue, green or brown make the stripes against a white or unbleached ground, demonstrating that even the togs of the youngest athletes take some note of the fad for sports clothes. But the stanch qualities of old and tried fabrics, like those shown in the picture, always give them first place in the consideration of manufacturers.

The rompers shown at the left of the picture may be had in chambray, coarse linen or heavy cotton weaves. The body and pants are set together at the front under a belt of checked gingham. The belt buttons at one side and the pocket and cuffs to match it finish this useful garment neatly. The suit at the right shows the re-

verse combination with the separate pants and blouse of checked material. A bias band of plain fabric finishes the neck and bottom of the pants; also the top of the practical patch pocket.

Short socks and strong strap slippers, or better still, sandals without socks, may be worn with rompers by the happy youngster who is not allowed the blessed privilege of going barefoot.

Julie B. B. B.

Handsome Blouses.

Georgette crepe is the most popular material for blouses and washes and iron like linen. Handkerchief linen is next in popularity. It comes in white, flesh, blue, lilac and gold, charming stripes, plaids and dots on plain grounds. More sheer and quite as elaborate and substantial is the new pineapple cloth, which is as transparent as organdie.

Hair Ornaments.

Russian hair ornaments consisting of strings of pearls which are caught to the hair in the back with fancy pins falling in a loop under the chin and again over the bust, are extreme, but very effective with evening dress. Russian jewelry in the form of bracelets in antique gold, set with colored stones, is attractive. They are oriental in design and coloring.

The coat of knee length is smartest for sports wear

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Three splendid lots of women's and misses' coats. Wraps of the highest merit for the least money the season has produced.

Sketch shows a summer coat of light Tan Gabardine, with deep collar and wide revers. Inset on collar of Faille Silk in a light contrasting color. Self strap cuffs, bone button trimmed. Loose hanging model, side belted. Handsomely half lined with twill silk. Price \$15.



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Second Choice.
It is reported from Pittsburgh that ferro-manganese has advanced from \$38 to \$1,000 a ton. Well, we'll just have to have the man stop leaving it and try oatmeal instead.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Dessert Spoon's Lament.
“I think it's real mean!” sobbed the Dessert Spoon. “Here they're going to have rice pudding for dinner to-night, and I've got to go upstairs to give Jack his cod-liver oil. Ugh!”

Man Who Sticks, Wins.
It is hard to stay on and work and stick, when things seem to go wrong; but we have found that is just the way to make things go right.

Tarnished Silver.
Tarnished silver is easily cleaned with powdered whiting mixed to a paste with ammonia and water. Rub the paste on with one leather and have another leather to polish it off again.

On the Gulf.
When Alton Michael Packward asked the porter of the Great Southern at Gulfport, Miss.: “Is that the Gulf of Mexico?” the porter replied: “Only a po'ahn of it, sah.”—Lycoun Magazine.

The annual convention of the Michigan Association of Registers of Deeds will be held at Marquette, July 18 and 19.

Debt World Owes to the Press.
In normal times, under ordinary, everyday conditions, the press has the immense advantage. Its facilities are incomparable. It sweeps the whole world and every day keeps alive in us a sense of common interest in the affairs of our community.—Dr. Albert Shaw.

Impressed Lesson on Him.
“What did your father whip you for last night?” asked one small boy of another. “Oh, we had an argument about my Sunday school lesson, and he was trying to prove to me that the whale actually did swallow old man Jonah.”

Long Time Arriving.
“Some stars are so far away that the light from them hasn't reached us yet. But it will arrive eventually.” “Reminds me of my hired man coming from the post office,” commented Farmer Heck.

Gymnasts Photographed.
To eliminate unnecessary movements, a French school of gymnastics takes instantaneous photographs of pupils in action and thus is able to study their motions.

Many manufacturing firms of Grand Rapids will send several employees to government military training camps this summer at the initiative of the Business Men's Military Training organization.

Starting Trouble.
The Salvation Army now plans to become a great matrimonial bureau where before it was supposed to help the unfortunate.—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

Phonographic Clock.
The hours, halves and quarters are spoken by an English clock which has a phonograph with a very durable record as a part of its mechanism.

Circulation Secured.
When you use the newspaper you do not have to create circulation or attend to it. The circulation is.—E. O. McCormick.

Pitiless Publicity.
A soft answer turneth away wrath, while harsh words stir up headlines.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

If It's Read in Court.
Some failures are to be desired. A man who writes an interesting love letter may some day be glad of it.

The demand for mail for automobile licenses from the secretary of state's office indicates that all records will be broken. Nearly 85,000 licenses have been issued so far and the clerks in the department are confident that their estimate of 150,000 for the year was not too low. The receipts for licenses now is close to \$1,100,000.